The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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THE MOUTH OF THE LEAMY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE."

CHAPTER III.

LONGINGS.

And it was provoking when this man so slow to speak of himself, so reluctant to recall to memory scenes of slaughter, had just been stirred into an animated description of a fierce struggle with the Spaniards, and, warmed by the recital, was, with flashing eyes, speaking of the lion-like demeanor of Sir Walter, that, in the very crisis, Amise's entrance with a basket of strawberries would sweep the whole matter from discussion, and that there should be nothing more than playful toying with courtesies, and prattle about Queen Elizabeth and her ladies and their punctilios, or, worse still, a continual jest going on about euphuistic language, which Amise would attempt, laughing at herself all the time, and laughing all the more at Master Stafford's polite, though merry corrections of her mistakes.

After such a flood of nonsense it was seldom that Mark could ever obtain the rest of the cruelly broken story. Indeed, if he asked for it point-blank, he was sure to be put off with the briefest, driest conclusion: "Yes, we took twenty ingots, with only two men wounded," or the like short reply. Only by more delicate manœuvering than Mark was wont to exercise could Lionel Stafford be led to these topics at all, and when interrupted there sometimes seemed a guilty consciousness about him as if he had been absolutely betrayed into the subject.

Mark did not know that Grace one day, soon after Stafford's convalescence began, entreated him to abstain as much as possible from inflaming her brother's restless ardor for enterprise, and if these adventures must be talked of, to show him their dark rather than their bright side.

"Alack! fair mistress," said Stafford, "so far as I have seen, the dark side is quite as alluring as the bright to all young men of spirit. 'Tis not the sunshine, nor the palmtrees, nor the gold, that makes their hearts burn; it is the perils, and the storms, the hurricanes and the combats!"

"That is well," said Grace, thoughtfully.

"It would be, did the spirit endure," said Stafford, with some sadness, "but the first taste of gold begets the longing for more; and what began in thirst for glory ends in thirst for gain!"

"If I should believe so," returned Grace, "it would seem the less cruel that Mark should be balked in these his longings, if there be any danger of the voyage sending him home a less worthy man."

"Mistress Grace," said Stafford impressively, "have no scruple in striving to keep your brother a happy, honest, godly squire in his natural home. Yonder Western seas are places of deadliest temptation. So is the narrow line between honorable warfare and cruel piracy, that those who are forced to bear arms in their hands and use them have need above all to cry out, 'Deliver me from bloodguiltiness!' And, moreover, that deadly famine of gold has a force, imparted as it were directly by Satan, of hardening men's hearts and blinding their eyes."

"Yet you have been on that service!" said Grace.

"Sir Walter has been as a father to me," said Lionel. "My own father when he saw the destruction coming on us, bade me commit myself to him, and obey him in all things. He bade me carefully serve him, nor could I without base ingratitude withdraw from his service. He is a man of many foes and few faithful friends.—Nor, truly, until this very voyage, did I fully know either the foulness of our life, nor, until this sickness brought me hither, what were the blessings I have missed in my homeless and wandering course!—Would that your brother could feel as I do what singular and exceeding joys these are that he spurns!"

If the example of appreciation would have taught Mark this lesson, he might indeed have learned it from Lionel Stafford's intense delight in the peaceful round of country duties and homely sports at Undercliff. The harvest, the apple-gathering, the fishing, the chase of hares and partridges, the quiet routine of day by day, was all rest to the weary sailor, while it chafed the temper of the wayward, restless youth. Stafford was well again, and from time to time spoke of departure, but from old Mr. Lynch down to Amise's kitten, every inhabitant had become warmly attached to him, and each hint was answered by a chorus insisting that he should remain until Sir Walter should come down into Devonshire and reclaim him.

He had, however, written to his patron, announcing his complete recovery, and in process of time an answer arrived. Sir Walter Raleigh found he could not himself leave the Court, but he had arranged to send out the Elizabeth again, in company with certain other vessels, fitted out by himself, his friends, and the Merchant Adventurers, to carry supplies to the settlement in Virginia, and he sent orders to Stafford to assume the command of her so soon as she should arrive at Plymouth, superintend her complete refitting, and collect a crew, of which he was to be captain on the voyage, with a fourth part of whatever prizes he might obtain. "And," said Sir Walter, "there being now open war with the Don, my young gentlemen need be troubled withnot more squeamishness."

As to Simpson and his partner, they swung from the yard-arm so soon as the Mayor of Plymouth was left behind, and the rest of the crew have no malice.

Stafford received the letter like a man ready for duty, and aware that his rest was over. A direct commission, signed by the Queen herself, had been contained in the letter, so that he sailed under her authority—a new feature, for till the war was declared, she had left her subjects to make their adventures unsanctioned, that she might be able to disclaim them in case of need.

It was his duty and his profession, and his holiday was over; and in the pious spirit which many more unscrupulous men carried with them to deeds that seem abhorrent, he entreated to be constantly remembered in the prayers of his kind hosts, and expressed the trust that He who had spared him before would guard him now.

But there was no such ardor and exultation as Mark would have expected; only simple, steady resolution. "He takes it," muttered Mark, "as old Robin would take the being bid to fetch a cartload of lime." And therewith Mark commenced a series of passionate entreaties to be allowed to share Stafford's voyage, but he met with little satisfaction. His father bade him put such folly out of his mind, for he would not see him mixed up with all the ruffianly desperadoes of the Spanish Main; his mother declared that his persistence would break her heart and his father's. Grace argued with him only to be roughly silenced; Stafford, whom he asked first to intercede for him, and then to connive at his going secretly on board, flatly refused to do either, and assured him that he was forsaking true gold for bitter ashes, and that anything rash that he might do in his impatience would be a grief and burden to him all his life. Only Amise spoke no word to dissuade him. The little thing was quieter and graver than was her wont, and more than once her tears fell on her work; but she made no sign except one afternoon, when every one save old Mr. Lynch was absent, she knelt down on the ground before him, with her face on a level with his knees, and holding up her betrothal ring, exclaimed, "Oh, sir, sir, take it back again! Send me away!"

"Take it back, silly maid! what fancy is this?"

"It is I—I that am making home hateful to him," sighed Amise. "I heard—"

"Folly, child; Mark is a rough lad, but an honest one for all that. 'Tis no fault of his that he has not learnt the ways of our Court-bred guest, but if he hath slighted thee in his humors, I'll make him abye it."

"O no, no, no!" cried Amise in an agony; "he hath ever been kind—ever good to me."

"Then what means this sudden passion?" asked the old gentleman; "hast thou no complaint to make of him?"

"Oh, no, no!" and Amise reiterated her noes till they were choked with weeping.

"Surely," said Mr. Lynch thoughtfully, "it were no childish fancy for yon courtly traveller! I think too well of my little [illegible] Mannyer child; thou wilt soon forget him; and verily were thou not betrothed to my son by thine own father's desire, I could not let thee and thy lands fall to a mere roving adventurer."

"O let Mark have the lands, only send me away!" sobbed Amise.

"This is stark frenzy, girl," said Mr. Lynch, sternly, "tell me I insist, what yon sailor rogue has said to bewitch thee?"

"Nothing," said Amise, looking up flushed and indignant, among her tears; "he is nothing to me, nothing! you did me more justice at first, sir."

"Then wherefore this strange talk of casting off my son?" demanded Mr. Lynch.

"He—he doth—not—" but here seeing Mr. Lynch's face full of sternness, Amise broke off into a fresh fit of weeping, so violent and so convulsive that she was fain to spring up, run away, and bolt herself in her chamber, leaving Mr. Lynch much perplexed, and only clear on one head, that the next mariner found adrift on the Leamy should meet no refuge at Undercliff.

CHAPTER IV.

FRESH AND UNSALTED.

Rocking on the water, in the calm sunshine of an October day, the Elizabeth and her companion vessels were far out at sea, and Captain Stafford stood on deck. The last gray outline of the moors was gone when he roused himself from his long gaze, and in an alert commanding tone unlike those that had been heard in the hall of Undercliff, called out, "How now? what's that barrel cumbering up the deck?"

"Pilchards, sir," answered the boatswain's gruff voice.

"Heave them below, then; I'll have the decks clear."

"They be a fresh lot, sir, scarce well salted, and it would be well to have them handy for use; nor do I well see where to have them in the hold, so choke full it is already, sir."

"I'll see to that; cumbered decks I'll never have. Here, you, Ringcombe and Lee come down, and see to the stowing of the hold."

This was an agreeable [illegible] contents of the pilchard barrel, scarce salted indeed, being no other than Mark Lynch coiled up closely there by the special contrivance of the boatswain, whom he had gained over by his liberality during his many visits to the Elizabeth while she was refitting, and who likewise thought it his duty never to miss a promising recruit. The boatswain had promised to prevent his voyage from being prematurely ended by his being placed on his head, had arranged his breathing holes, and engaged to release him so soon as the Lizard should be passed; but Captain Stafford's care of the decks was both unwelcome and alarming, and the cramped and half-stifled Mark watched in dismay for the sounds, only trusting that the arrangements in the hold would prove lengthy. Presently he felt as well as heard a seaman seat himself upon his cask.

"Afloat at last," said a gruff voice; "I thought we should have tarried longer."

"Ours is not a captain to tarry for a sweetheart."

"Twas a sweetheart beyond what falls to the lot of most of us poor mariners! A wench with many fair acres tacked to her skirts."

"Did ye see, Nick?"

"Ah, marry, did not I, when they all walked down to see the captain off in his boat. A sprightly little lass was she, and fair enough to make a man loath to part with! I saw her the day before yesterday when we took him round to say farewell, walking up and down the beach, weeping as though her heart would break. That may have been a lucky clout i' the head for our captain."

"Would the old squire give him his daughter?"

"Tush, man, 'tis not his daughter. She's a friendly spoken wench. Oft brought us down meal, bread and cider, but not to compare with this one. She's the grand promised 'twas said, to the heir, and with a pretty heritage to bring him; but trust our western, court-bred sailors for cutting out your clumsy country landlubbers!"

Here the sailor's discourse was cut short by an unearthly shout beneath him, causing him to give a leap of horror that sent himself and the barrel rolling on deck, the latter continuing to emit roars, which, becoming more articulate, caused the sailors to believe that the powers of evil were therein, and the boldest of them was just summoning up courage to heave it overboard, when the boatswain rushed to the rescue, and the captain summoned from his arrangements in the hold by the uproar, hearing on all sides loud accusations of the bewitched barrel, commanded it to be staved in.

A touch with the chisel and mallet disclosed a fiery, nay, purple visage, mouth and nostril gasping between rage and suffocation, a form so wedged in and cramped that extrication was impossible without considerable aid from the sailors.

"Mark Lynch," exclaimed Stafford, "I grieve to see you!"

"You may have cause to grieve," cried Mark, staggering in the vain endeavor to straighten himself into dignity. "Well may you rue the abuse of hospitality. Draw and defend yourself."

He would have rushed at Stafford's throat, but his numbed limbs failed him, and he was only saved from falling by being caught by the boatswain.

"This is raving," said Stafford, "caused by the heat of his prison. Take him to my cabin, and we will try to restore him."

"Adder!" cried Mark, "now I am in thy coils. What! thou would'st palm off on them a tale of my frenzy?"—and he laughed in a manner fit to enhance that belief.

A PROCLAMATION,

By W. W. HOLDEN, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh, Oct. 12th, 1868.

INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED at this department that military weapons, such as repeating rifles of various kinds, have been imported into this State, and have been distributed with ammunition and equipments, to citizens in several localities. It is believed that boxes containing arms, ammunition and equipments, are concealed in divers places, ready to be distributed as opportunity may offer.

The object of the persons thus engaged must be, either to subvert the government, to resist the constituted authorities, or to prevent a free election in this State on the third day of next month.

The government of North Carolina has been lawfully and constitutionally established. This government has been freely and voluntarily formed by a majority of the citizens in pursuance of acts constitutionally passed by Congress, under which my immediate predecessor held office from the 2d day in March, 1867, to the 1st day of July 1868. The constitutionality of these acts, if questioned during this period, were nevertheless subscribed to and maintained by him, and by every department of the government, from the said 2d day of March, 1867, to the said 1st day of July 1868; and now, that they have been executed by the common consent of the whole people voting under them at the polls for members of a convention, for the new constitution, and for members of Congress and State officers, the result which has been effected, closes the discussion in relation to them, and renders the present Constitution of government as valid and binding as were the Constitutions of 1776 and 1835.

This government will be maintained for the following among other reasons:

1st. It has been lawfully and constitutionally established by the whole people of the State. It is operating smoothly and harmoniously, and is just entering anew on a career of prosperity. It must not be upset, or even assailed, because the colored people have been allowed to vote, or because they will vote with a certain party, or because a few public men are out of office and a few are in.

2d. Senators and Representatives have been admitted by the Congress to seats in that body. The State is, therefore, *of* as well as *in* the Union. It is as much of the Union as New York or any other State. No State can secede, nor can Congress push a State out, or sever its relations with the common government. If Congress should, therefore, do what is exceedingly improbable, repeal the reconstruction acts, such repeal would have no more effect than a repeal of the act admitting Texas and Kansas to representation. The reconstruction acts have been executed, and are therefore beyond the reach of Congress.

3d. The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction of the subject. Its powers are expressly defined by the Constitution to be "judicial," and not political. It has already decided that the question of admission to representation is a political question, and that when determined by Congress as it has been in relation to North Carolina, the court will not interfere.

4th. The President would have no more power to declare the reconstruction acts null and void, with a view to the extinguishment of the government of the State, than I would have to declare that a certain county or counties in this State should cease to exist.

The government of North Carolina is, therefore as firmly established as that of any other State. It has the same control of the right of suffrage, and of its own internal affairs, as the other States have; and it possesses equal power with the other States to protect and perpetuate itself.

The right of the people to have arms in their houses, and to bear them under the authority of law, is not questioned. On the contrary, it is claimed as a constitutional right sacred to freemen. The use of arms by the male population, for peaceable and lawful purposes, should rather be encouraged than otherwise; but when, in time of peace, weapons of an extraordinary character are imported into the State by political organizations, and deposited and distributed in a secret manner among persons whose spokesmen deny the authority of the existing government, and who publicly declare that all government, to be authoritative and binding, must proceed alone from one race of our people, a state of affairs is at once constituted which renders it the duty of every officer and every citizen to be more than usually vigilant. It can not be pretended that these are intended for hunting or sporting purposes. It can not be justly assumed that they are necessary for the protection of those who have them, since the whole power of the State and general government is pledged to protect the peaceable and the law-abiding, whoever and wherever they may be.

If it be the purpose of any portion of the people in any event to resist the laws or to subvert the government, they should bear in mind that TREASON is the highest crime that can be committed; that they are liable to arrest and punishment under the "Act to punish conspiracy, sedition, and rebellion," which will be enforced, if necessary with a firm hand; and they should reflect that the magnanimity of the government, which spared the lives and the [illegible] who engaged in the late rebellion, may not be extended a second time to save them from the consequences of their crimes.

If it be the purpose of any portion of the people, by the use of arms, or by threats or intimidation, to prevent the people from going to the polls and voting as they may choose to vote on the third day of next month it is my duty to inform them that force will be met with force, and that every person who may thus violate the law will be punished. Every race of men in this State is free. The colored citizen is equally entitled with the white citizen to the right of suffrage. The poor and the humble must be protected in this right equally with the affluent and the exalted. The election must be absolutely free.

In view, therefore, of this condition of affairs, I have deemed it my duty to issue this Proclamation, admonishing the people to avoid undue excitement, to be peaceable and orderly, and to exercise the right of suffrage firmly and calmly, without violence or force of any kind. Every good citizen is gratified that North Carolina is at present as quiet and peaceable as any State of the Union. Let us maintain this good name for our State. Let us frown indignantly on the use of brute force, or bribes, or threats, to control the election; and let every officer of the State, civil and military, be prepared to check instantly any incipient step to sedition, rebellion or treason.

The flag of the United States waves for the protection of all. Every star upon it shines down with vital fire into every spot, however remote or solitary, to consume those who may resist the authority of the government, or who oppress the defenceless and the innocent. The State government will be maintained; the laws will be enforced; every citizen whatever his political sentiments, will be protected in his rights; the unlawful use of arms will be prevented if possible, and if not prevented, will be punished; and conspiracy, sedition and treason will raise their heads only to be immediately subdued by the strong hand of military power. The General commanding this department has instructed the district and post commanders to act in aid and co-operation, and in subordination. The power of both governments is thus pledged to peace, order and tranquility.

It is specially enjoined on all officers of the Detailed Militia to observe the "act to organize a militia of North Carolina," and to act in strict subordination to the civil power. And all Magistrates, Sheriffs and peace officers are also specially enjoined to be vigilant, impartial faithful and firm in the discharge of their duties, magnifying and enforcing the law, ferreting out offenders, protecting the weak against the strong who may attempt to deprive them of their rights; to the end that the wicked may be restrained, the peace of society preserved, the good name of the State maintained, and the government perpetuated on the basis of Freedom and Justice to all.

Done at our city of Raleigh on the 12th day of October, in the year [L. S.] of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and in the ninty-third of our Independence.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

By the Governor:
ROBT. M. DOUGLAS, *Private Secretary.*

The Indian War---Col. Forsyth's Great and Heroic Fight.

General Bisbin, writing to a friend in St. Louis, under the date of September 8, says:

I got here this forenoon, after a most fatiguing march by day and night. By order of General Bradley, we pressed forward to the relief of Col. Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, who was surrounded by Indians on the morning of the 17th inst. He tells me that, as he was at breakfast that morning, about a dozen Indians suddenly charged through the camp, stampeding and capturing seven head of horses. In a few minutes afterwards, a large body of savages dressed with feathers and painted for war, were seen coming down a ravine on his left. Having a bad position Col. Forsyth fell back a few hundred yards to a little island in Dry Creek where the men began throwing up sand breastworks with their hands. Before, however, they could make any shelter, fully 600 warriors charged them, and killed all their horses and several men. The Indians fell back a little way after the first charge, and the Indian women and children appeared on the hill chanting the war song, dancing, clapping their hands, and apparently encouraging the warriors to renew the attack. The Indians evidently intended to make a Fort Phil Kearny affair of it and the most skillful and determined fighting only prevented them from killing every man in Colonel Forsyth's command. Col. Forsyth fell at the first fire, receiving a ball in the right thigh and one in the left leg, breaking it below the knee. Two companies of Indian Dog soldiers presently advanced to the attack, supported by three hundred warriors, principally Sioux and Cheyennes. For two hours the battle raged with great fury, the Indians charging the little sand breastworks repeatedly. Hundreds would dash up on ponies, and having got near the works suddenly throw themselves off on the ground, fire, and sneak away in the tall grass. Finding they could not carry the works by charging, the hills and ravines were filled with sharpshooters and then Indians on horses would ride around the fort in a circle to attract the attention of the besieged, and as they raised up to fire, Indian sharpshooters would pick them off.

By [illegible] the first day, the Indian women changed their war song to wailing for the dead, and one woman was heard repeatedly, "Oh, my child! my child!" The [illegible] Lieutenant Bowers, being mortally wounded by a ball in the back, and dying a few hours afterwards in great agony. Before he died he repeatedly begged to be shot and put out of his misery. While attempting to dress the wound of Col. Forsyth, Dr. Moore received a shot in the head, fell and expired almost instantly. On the night of the 17th Col. Forsyth sent out two scouts with directions to get through to Fort Wallace if possible and secure assistance. They found water free on all the hills, but by crawling on their hands and knees, and travelling only at night, they on the fifth day reached Fort Wallace, 110 miles distant. Gen. Sheridan ordered neither money nor horse flesh to be spared in rescuing Col. Forsyth and his men. Col. Carpenter, Tenth United States Cavalry, at once started with a company, and Col. Bankhead set out with one hundred men from Wallace. General Bradley nor himself knew anything of the affair until the evening of the 25th, when a scout reached us, and I immediately saddled Max's and Dose's companies 2nd U. S. Cavalry, and started for the scene, fifty miles distant. At three o'clock this morning I met Col. Bankhead, who was marching with all his might for Forsyth. At ten o'clock, a scout met us and told us that Col. Carpenter had reached Forsyth yesterday.

The attack was made on the 17th, and on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st there was fighting. Forsyth had with him sixty men, all scouts, hardy frontiersmen, who fought desperately, killing and wounding many of the Indians. After the first day Col. Forsyth subsisted his men on horse meat. Col. Carpenter found them eating putrid meat, and in a terrible condition, the wounded having been eight days without food or medical attendance. Two days we were burying the dead and caring for the sick and wounded. The Indians lay within fifteen feet of the breastworks, and the stench from the swollen and bloated bodies and horses is terrible. Out of sixty our dead are too much decomposed to be removed. Col. Forsyth is doing well, will recover. This is the hardest fight we have had for years, and a great credit on all engaged.

Col. Forsyth retained command of his men, lying on his back and giving orders. To-morrow we will remove the wounded to Fort Wallace. The Indians lost a Cheyenne and a Sioux chief. The Sioux also lost their great medicine man, whose drum and shield were captured by Col. Carpenter.

The Antiquity of Man.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Academy of Science, some interesting facts were introduced to prove the great antiquity of the human race. Deep down in the Nile, in Egypt, it was stated that the remains of man had been found, to which Pyramids were young. In 1854 borings were made between Heliopolis and Memphis. They were carried to the depth of 72 feet, and did not pierce through the Nile mud. At every foot fragments of pottery were found. The deposit of mud is calculated to have been two and a half inches in a century. The pieces of pottery found at the lowest depths would thus be 38,000 years old. Compared with it the Thebes of Homer were modern. During the past season in California, in the gold drift had been found a skeleton of a man covered with three overflows of lava. If true it carried back the epoch of the introduction of man to a remoter time than any European observations. While there are abundant evidences of glaciation of great parts of this continent these phenomena were wanting in California as though the Rocky Mountains acted as a barrier. But glaciers cover vast areas of the Sierra Nevada and crushed up the golden strata and carried them down. The grinding up might be referred to the glacial period. It was probable that comparative tranquility followed those violent phenomena. The valleys were filled with mortified drift. Those deposits served mainly as the grave of the fossil elephant, while the mastedon was found in swamps. At Natches there was a terrace of sixty feet, where Dr Nixon obtained the pelvic bones of a man intermingled with bone of the mastedon and megatoon.

Marriage in Lapland.

It is death in Lapland to marry a m[illegible] without the consent of her parents friends. When a young man has fo[illegible] an attachment for a young female, fashion is to appoint their friends to m[illegible] to behold the two young parties run a race together. The maid is allowed a starting the third part of the race, so it impossible except voluntarily that she should be overtaken.

If the maid outrun her suiter, the matter is ended; he must never have her, it being penal for the man to renew the proposal for marriage. But if the virgin has an affection for him, though at first she runs hard to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atlanta's golden ball to retard her speed,) pretend some casualty, and [illegible] before she comes to the mark, or the end of the race. Thus none are compelled to marry without their own will; and that is the reason why the married people in this poor country are richer in their contentment than in other lands, where so many matches make feigned love [illegible] unhappiness.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN [illegible]—Complaints are sometimes [illegible] vertising. [illegible] New York:

To the New York Tribune [illegible] cents per line for each [illegible] page, thirty cents per line. [illegible] cents per line, sixty cents per [illegible] each insertion. Fancy type and [illegible] charged double rates for space occupied. In the Weekly Tribune the rates are two dollars per line for each insertion, and three dollars per line for advertisements. The other New York papers charge the same rates, with the exception of the Herald, which is fifty cents per line. The business men of New York all consider the extremely high and singular rates charged. Compare these rates with the prices of advertising in some other cities!

It being known to a barrister who was preparing the court with a long and dull argument that he ought to bring it to a close, he angrily replied, "I will speak as long as I please!" "You have spoken longer than you please already," said the antagonist.

"My son, [illegible] father to one of his children, [illegible] all, replied the son, "I [illegible] quaintance is extremely [illegible] already."

Some one once [illegible] if it [illegible] any harm to sit in the [illegible] fires. It depends upon the kind of [illegible] selected.—Those from 17 to 25 are extra hazardous.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1868.

The political agony is over—the die is cast—the hatchet buried for a season—and the final result of the election, on Tuesday last, is looked for, with more or less interest, by all. The Southern States had no voice in the Electoral College since 1860; and although the issues in the campaign just closed, were of an extraordinary nature, and of the most vital importance to the country, yet we have heard of no undue excitement on election day, and we sincerely hope the result will redound to the best interests of the whole country.

At this precinct the election passed off remarkably quiet and peaceably.

We advocated the election of Grant and [illegible] because we believed the country [illegible] more speedily restored to peace, [illegible] and happiness under Gen. [illegible] administration, than under Sey[illegible]. And as it is now generally con[illegible] that the Republican ticket has pre[illegible] let us look a moment at Gen. [illegible]tecedents, for the gratification [illegible] of our readers who opposed his [illegible] aside from party motives, but fear [illegible] as they alleged, a *military dictator*.

All the antecedents of Gen. Grant's history show him to be a man of firmness, of great humanity, without vindictiveness, and without enemies to punish. The terms of surrender he allowed to Lee; his report on the condition of the Southern States, and on the disposition and feeling of the Southern people, show him to be anything but their enemy. He has certainly no hatred of any man in former days a Democrat, since he himself was of that kind.—Moreover, his own position and the history of his nomination, and its necessity, all contribute to render him the man of all others, elected in our day, independent of mere party prejudices and narrow tram[illegible]els, and capable of rising above mere par[illegible] doctrines to the needs and necessities of [illegible]he country.

At the present writing, on Wednesday evening, we have only the returns from this county, from which it will be seen that Gen. Grant's majority is 475, and Hon. I. G. Lash's 509.

Should we receive more returns before we go to press, they will be given.

See Sheriff's notice of collection of Railroad Taxes. Also reduction of commission on Money Orders.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Precincts.	Grant.	Seymour.
Sides',	35	67
Bethania,	142	56
Lewisville,	90	121
Stafford's,	60	21
Waughtown,	128	32
Kernersville,	144	127
Crim's X Roads,	63	90
Chalk Level,	111	
Sedge Garden,	105	54
Winston,	384	219
	1262	787

FOR CONGRESS.

Precincts.	Lash.	Brown.
Sides',	86	66
Bethania,	146	53
Lewisville,	91	120
Stafford's,	58	21
Waughtown,	128	32
Kernersville,	148	125
Crim's X Roads,	63	90
Chalk Level,	111	
Sedge Garden,	105	55
Winston,	394	209
	1280	771

ELECTION NEWS.

The following is the latest Election news we have received up to Thursday noon. It will be seen that, from the *Standard's* summing up of the news received at [illegible] up to Wednesday morning, the [illegible] New York is put down for Sey[illegible] on the other hand, as all the [illegible] counties in that State had not [illegible]eard from, some still claim New [illegible]

[illegible] following seems to be the result [illegible] received by the Associated [illegible]

[illegible]he following States have gone for Grant: [illegible]aine 30,000; New Hampshire 6,000; Vermont 30,000; Massachusetts 70,000; Connecticut 3,000; Rhode Island 6,500; Pennsylvania 26,000; Indiana 10,000; Ohio 40,000; Iowa 5,000; Illinois 40,000; Michigan 25,000; Wisconsin 15,000; Minnesota 10,000; West Virginia 8,000; Tennessee 30,000; California 6,000; Nebraska 5,000; Missouri 8,000.

The following States have gone for Seymour: New York 5,000; Maryland 25,000; Delaware 2,500; Kentucky 90,000; Alabama 6,000; Georgia 20,000; Louisiana 30,000, New Jersey and Arkansas doubtful.

But few returns from Southern States generally.

Michigan delegation is entirely Republican.

New Jersey—Haight and Bird, democrats, are elected to Congress.

The indications are that Leftwich from Tennessee is elected to Congress by a small majority.

Hoffman's majority in New York city is 70,000. Brooklyn complete, 11,764.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Wayne County—Democratic maj. 62. Charlotte—Republican maj. 132. Wilmington—Republican maj. 1104. New Hanover, estimated maj. 1600.

Caswell, 500 majority for Grant.
Guilford, 612 do do
Davidson 2034 do do
Rockingham, gone for Seymour.
There remains not a shadow of a doubt of Gen. Grant's election.

The election of Messrs. Lash & Boyden to Congress is also certain.

Gen. Sheridan reports that a fight took place on the 25th, between a few of his troops and a band of Indians, on Shortness creek. Ten Indians were killed and several ponies captured. On the following day the Indians were pursued and forced to abandon their ropes and camp equipage and lost seventy-two ponies. The pursuit was being vigorously pressed. A mixed command of cavalry and Indians has just been organized in New Mexico, under the command of Col. Evans, of the Third Cavalry, to operate against the Indians who have recently been committing depredations on the Canadian River.

VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.—We understand that what is known as the King Salt Works have been leased by Messrs. Palmer, Stuart & Co., the owners of the Preston Works, at $32,000, in gold, per annum. These gentlemen are also large owners in the King Works, and have been the lessees of them for a number of years. They are doing much to develop, by their enterprise and energy, one of the most important interests of Virginia.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

There is a steam engine in New York that runs one hundred and twenty-five presses, prints fifty different newspapers, makes hoop skirts, binds books and runs a mile of shafting.

The largest manufactory of shoe pegs in this country is said to be at Burlington, Vt., where one factory is accustomed to transform every day, four cords of wood into 400 bushels of shoe pegs.

The Governor-General of India receives a salary of $125,000, and money for his general expenses, which amounts to about $130,000, making in all $255,000 in gold per year.

A Bold Robbery---$100,000 Stolen.

NEW YORK, October 28.—This afternoon C. W. Woolsey took from the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company a tin box containing $60,000 in Five-twenties and $30,000 in Railroad stock and about $10,000 in currency. Entering the office of a real estate agent at 77 Cedar street, he placed the box on the desk with his hat and umbrella. While conversing with the clerk, his back being turned to the desk, he heard a slight noise, and looking round saw a gentlemanly-looking man hastily retreating with the box. The alarm was at once given, but the thief distanced his pursuers and escaped. An accurate description was given to the detectives, and they are working up the case.

Gov. Brownlow intends to resign his office about the first of February next. On March 4th he becomes U. S. Senator from Tennessee.

One firm in Wisconsin makes 52,000 ladies' reticules yearly, besides 5,000 children's willow carriages yearly. For these latter the firm owns ninety acres of willow plantation.

THE N. C. BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—The 38th session of this body was held in Hillsboro, last week, having commenced on Wednesday morning last. In the absence of Rev. James McDaniel, of Fayetteville, who has presided over its deliberations for so many years, Rev. S. G. Mason, of Yanceyville, Caswell County, was elected President of the Convention. Rev. J. L. Carroll, of Oxford, was elected Secretary. Quite a large and respectable delegation, representing the different sections of the State, was present. Rev. J. B. Jeter D. D., of Richmond, Va., Rev. John A. Broadus, D. D., of S. C. and Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, of Tennessee, were present.—We learn that liberal contributions have been made to several benevolent enterprises under the control of the denomination. The next session of the Convention will be held in Newbern, in November, 1869.

Raleigh Sentinel.

Wedding a Hundred Years Ago.

It may be of interest to know how they arranged marriages a hundred years ago; an old paper has the following description bearing upon the subject:

"Married in June 1750, Mr. William Donkin, a considerable farmer of Great Lission (near Rothbury,) in the County of Cumberland, to Miss Eleanor Shotton, an agreeable young gentlewoman, of the same place. The entertainment on this occasion was very grand there being no less than 120 quarters of lamb, 44 quarters of veal, 20 quarters of mutton, and a great quantity of beef, 12 hams, with a suitable number of chickens, etc., which was concluded with eight half ankers of brandy made into a punch, 12 dozen of cider, a great many gallons of wine and 90 bushels of malt into beer. The company consisted of 550 ladies and gentlemen, who concluded with the music of 25 fiddles and pipes, and the whole was conducted with the utmost order and unanimity."

Muscogee county, Georgia, has 40 or 50 pauper negroes in her poor-house, no money in her treasury, and is compelled to borrow money at two per cent. a month to take care of them.

The Medical *Gazette* is cautioning ladies against the danger of using cosmetics.—The large quantity of lead employed in the composition, with other poisonous ingredients, should be a warning to them.

The smoke from the recent volcanic eruption in the Sandwich Islands was seen one thousand miles from the islands, and at half that distance was so dense that officers of the ship were prevented from making astronomical observations.

Mr. George Albright, an old and highly respected citizen of Guilford, died in Greensboro on Monday. He was the father of the editor of the *Patriot.*

The Electoral Weight of the States.

There have been twenty Presidential elections, since the adoption of the Constitution. At the two first Washington was unanimously chosen. Party contests began with the Presidential campaign of 1801, when Jefferson was elected. The electoral weight of the several sections of the Union since that time may be determined by the following summary. The New England States cast the bulk of their electoral vote for the successful candidate in eight elections, and for the unsuccessful candidate in seven elections. The Middle States voted on the successful side sixteen times, and on the unsuccessful side twice (once for Clinton and once for Jackson.) The Western States voted on the successful side twelve times, and on the unsuccessful side twice (once for Cass and once for Fremont.) The Southern States voted on the successful side fourteen times, and on the unsuccessful side four times. The Pacific States have participated in four elections, and have every time thrown their electoral vote on the successful side. It will be seen, therefore, that the Presidential elections have been more largely controlled by the influence of the Middle States than of any other section. Indeed, of the two adverse instances cited, they should really be cited with but one, for Gen. Jackson, for whom the bulk of the Central States voted in 1825, had a plurality of the electoral and a large majority of the popular vote, but was defeated by Adams in consequence of the election being thrown into the House of Representatives. Thus it may be remarked that as the Middle States have gone, so has gone the Union, in every election except that of 1813, when New York and New Jersey gave Dewitt Clinton thirty-seven votes, and Pennsylvania gave Madison (successful candidate) twenty-five. To descend to particular States in the twenty Presidential elections. Massachussetts has thrown her weight on the successful side ten times and on the unsuccessful side ten times. Pennsylvania has cast her weight on the successful side eighteen times, and on the unsuccessful side but twice (for Jefferson in 1797, and Jackson in 1815.) New York has cast her weight on the successful side seventeen times and on the unsuccessful side but twice (for Clinton in 1813, and Fremont in 1857.) She did not participate in the first Presidential election. Virginia cast her weight on the successful side fourteen times, and on the unsuccessful side five times. She did not participate in the election of 1824. Ohio has voted since 1804, and has been successful eleven times and unsuccessful five times. Illinois has voted since 1820, and has been successful ten times, and unsuccessful twice. Kentucky has voted since 1792, and has been on the winning side eleven times and on the losing side eight times; three of these being when she voted for Henry Clay. These examples, and others that might be recorded, shows that Pennsylvania and New York have been the keystone to the arch, and have in nearly every case decided the contest.

STATE NEWS.

N. C. SYNOD.—Rev. Archibald Currie, Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina, has authorized Mr. Doll, the Stated Clerk, to change the time of holding the next Synod, at Wilmington, to Wednesday, the 18th of November, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., instead of the time previously appointed.

The Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of the District of North Carolina, will be held with the Church at Mount Pleasant, Guilford County, on the 2nd day of December, 1868.

N. C. CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.—This body will convene at Salem Chapel, Forsyth County, on Friday the 13th of November.

The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meets in Statesville on the 2nd of December.

The State Council Friends of Temperance meets in Raleigh, on Wednesday the 9th of December.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.—There are now in attendance at the Institution 88 pupils, and 25 or 30 more are expected.

The building recently erected under the superintendence of Prof. F. P. Brewer, in the western part of Raleigh, has been secured for the accommodation of the colored pupils.

Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, who went to Europe some months ago to procure surgical aid for the severance of their strange ligament, passed through Weldon a few days since on their way to their homes in Western North Carolina. Their mission was unsuccessful.

ANN MELTON ACQUITTED.—The trial of Ann Melton, charged as an accomplice to the murder of Laura Foster, took place at Wilkesboro, at the late term of the Superior Court, and she was acquitted. The unfortunate woman had suffered about two years imprisonment, and if guilty, she has been severely punished, and the gallows would have added little to her punishment. Thus ends this woful tragedy.

Statesville American.

In France there are about eight hundred Protestant Sunday Schools with about forty thousand scholars. The Empress recently presented a banner and a silver medal to the Sunday School Union. They were displayed at the annual festival of Sunday School children held in Paris.

There is one missionary in China to every four millions of people.

Philadelphia has put up $40,000,000 worth of buildings this year.

Pennsylvania has a greater length of railroad than any other State. The first four are: Pennsylvania, 4,311 miles; Ohio, 3,398 miles; New York, 3,415 miles. In 1860 Pennsylvania was the fourth State, having only 2,598 miles.

The number of children attending school in the United States, according to an estimate adopted by the Boston correspondent of the American Publisher, is 5,000,000.—For these there are manufactured each year, 20,000,000 text books, costing $18,650,000.

Important Bankruptcy Decision.

In the matter of George Brandt, Bankrupt.

B. & T. C. Fuller, Attorneys for Bankrupt.

John W. Hinsdale, Attorney for H. B. Claflin & Co., Creditors.

"Before any bankrupt can be discharged he must be examined by the Register upon all matters touching his bankruptcy, and he must appear before the Register for this purpose. He does this under order of the Court, made always upon his petition for final discharge. If the creditors or the assignee appear at such time and place they may examine him.

If a creditor or the assignee desires, at any other time to examine the debtor, they must, of course make such desire known to the Court, and it is as clear that in bankruptcy proceedings the proper way to do this is by petition to the Court; otherwise the Court could know nothing of the desire of the creditors. If a special application be made by the creditors, it may be made to the Register, and he may order the examination, and fill up and direct the execution of the summons to the bankrupt. If the application be made to the Judge, it is not necessary that such application should be sustained by any certificate of the Register as to the propriety of granting such order.

Let this be certified to Wm. A. Guthrie, Register.

[Signed] GEO. W. BROOKS.
Judge, &c.

A Muscular Man of Olden Times.

Dr. Alfred Booth, in his reminiscence of Springfield, Mass., gives the following account of a rare man of muscle in the last century—Deacon John Hitchcock, grandfather of the living Mr. Levi Hitchcock, of Springfield:

"Born in 1722 in the North Main street region, he moved while a young man, into the eastern part of the town, now known as South Wilbraham; married in 1743, and was the first deacon of the church there, continuing in office many years. He is well remembered by Hon. Oliver B. Morris as occupying the Deacon's seat at meetings, his whited locks giving him quite a venerable appearance. During a long life he was of wonderful strength, agility and endurance, and had he lived in the palmy days of Greece, he would have been a worthy competitor in the games of those day. It is related of him that, on occasion a man riding by the field where he was at work, and boasting of the speed of his horse, was challenged by the deacon, who said he could run to Springfield quicker on foot than the horse with his rider could. The test resulted in the triumph of the deacon; distant ten miles; time not stated. He would lift a cart-load of hay by getting his shoulders under the axle, in a stooping posture, and throw an empty cart over with one hand, by taking hold of the end of the axle-tree. When loading grain in a cart, he would take a bag by the teeth, and with a swing and the aid of a push from the knee, throw it into the cart. He had double teeth in front, and would hold a tenpenny nail by them and break it off with his fingers. He used to say he did not know a man he could not whip or run away from! The day he was seventy years old, he remarked to his wife, that when they were first married, he was wont to amuse her by taking down his hat with his toes and added, 'I wonder if I could do it now?' Thereupon he jumped from the floor, took off the hat with his toes, came down on his feet like a cat, hung up the hat on the nail, turned to the table, asked a blessing, and ate of the repast then ready."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the Border Agricultural Society, for Virginia and North Carolina, held in Danville, Va., on the 22d inst., the following officers were elected for the next twelve months:

For President—Major W. T. Sutherlin, of Danville.

Recording Secretary and Treasurer—John T. Watson, of Danville.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Thomas P. Atkinson, of Danville.

Vice Presidents—Thomas E. Barksdale, of Halifax; E. A. Rawlins, of Mecklenburg; Walter Coles, of Pittsylvania; B. F. Gravely, of Henry; William T. Scott, of Charlotte; James Patterson, of Franklin; Thos. J. Penn, of Patrick; John Easley, of Carroll; Wm. Long, of Caswell, N. C.; J. W. Cunningham, of Person, N. C.; R. P. Richardson, of Rockingham, N. C.; Dr. A. Weatherley, of Guilford, N. C., and Colonel Covington, of Stokes, N. C.

Executive Committee—Col. L. Edmunds, Halifax; Richard Russell, Mecklenburg, D. T. Harvey, Pittsylvania; D. H. Spencer, Henry; A. J. Johnson, Charlotte; Peter Saunders, Jr., Franklin; Carter Francis, Patrick; Edward Marshall, Carroll; James M. Smith, Caswell, N. C.; P. Bailey, Rockingham, N. C.; Julius A. Gray, Guilford, N. C., and Major L. Anderson, Stokes, N. C.—*Standard.*

What was Gained by the Purchase of Alaska---A New El Dorado.

In *Lippincott's Magazine* for November we find an interesting article entitled "A Scientific expedition to Alaska," from the pen of Mr. George Davidson, of the United States Coast survey. The facts stated in the article were arrived at from personal examination, and these all agree in the opinion that the region is highly valuable. The archipelago is a wonder of land and water, and the mountains back from it are gold producing. The islands reach 4,000 feet elevation, and are covered with forests half way up. Glaciers come down to the water's edge, so that ice can be shipped direct from them. The shore line of the archipelago comprises seven thousand eight hundred statute miles, wooded to the water with spruce and yellow cedar, from 5 to 8 feet in diameter, and 175 to 180 feet high. It is invaluable in California. The waters are alive with fish, of which the salmon is chief. The hemlock bark is in demand for tanning. Great mines of bituminous coal have been found, and one of anthracite. Sitka, or New Archangel, is surrounded by mountains, and has 116 buildings and 968 inhabitants. The harbors are easy of approach and good. It is within three hundred and sixty miles of the telegraph wires. The summits of the Mount St. Elias range attain 9000 feet from the sea, while Fairweather, Crillon and St. Elias range from 12,000 to 16,000 feet. Coal runs along the shore of Tchugatchek Gulf for twenty miles. Other harbors have it also. Gold is found on the Kakrey, Suchitna and Stakeen rivers. Kadlak and the adjacent islands breed plump cattle, equal to those of Illinois. St Paul has a good harbor and 283 residents. Ilioulionk has 300 inhabitants and there are 570 on the island, which is seventy-five miles long and has a volcano and a glacier. These Aleutian islands will be valuable to us as the center of a great codfishing and whaling region and for the bays and harbors where fish can be cured. The Aleutes number 4,268, and are docile industrious and ingenious. They have a Greek priest of their own race, an engraver on copper, and an instrument maker. The sea otter is found only at these islands. The total population of the Russian American Company at the beginning of 1867 was 9,898, of whom 430 were Russians, and 2 foreigners. The Koloshian Indians also number 5,800 and the Esquimaux 2,500. Alaska will be valuable to us for its fur, fisheries, timber minerals, harbors and geographical position and configuration.—The eastern part of Behring's sea is a mighty reservoir of cod, and will be more to the Pacific than Newfoundland has ever been to the Atlantic. Not less than seventy whalers annually fish in these waters who can obtain men from the new territory hereafter, and transfer to it the business formerly done at the Sandwich Islands, or small vessels can be kept there and permanently employed, and only their catch sent home. The American whalers could sweep away competition. The Gulf of Alaska has endless stores of whalesfood and countless fish. The sperm whale is also abundant. Salmon are more numerous than in Washington and Oregon, and are sometimes stranded in great numbers. Herring and halibut abound, and walrus ivory is found to the amount of ten tons annually, bringing 70 cents, gold, per pound.

The fur trade is valued at $1,000,000 gold, annually, though the fur bearing animals are "preserved" by wise laws. Gold, silver, iron, coal, limestone, bismuth, copper and petroleum, besides spruce, cedar, and hemlock are the natural riches. The mean winter temperature of Sitka is a little higher than Montreal. The mean temperature is but one and a half degrees below Philadelphia. An ocean river like the Gulf Stream, but warmer and more rapid, sweeps along the coast at a velocity of 36 miles a day in some places. At Cook's Inlet, however, the mercury has ranged from 58 degrees to 96 degrees. In 1786, at Prince William's Sound, it was 32 degrees for six months, and 28 degrees in July and August.

No cereals can be raised. Root crops fruit and berries mature, and so do grasses. Cattle and hogs may be kept without trouble. Good harbors are found everywhere, with fine bays, sounds and rivers. When the coasts are properly surveyed, navigation will be safer than along Maine and Nova Scotia. Hardly any marine accidents are recorded. Boston harbor freezes occasionally, but the harbors of the Alexander Archipelago never freeze. It is believed that this acquisition will force us eventually to join our Pacific possessions—a deed more easily accomplished by the growing discontent of the British settlers who have heavier taxes, pay four-fifths more for their land, and yet cannot own the minerals in their own lands. Between the Mexican boundary and the Strait of Juan de Fuca there is no harbor but San Francisco and San Diego. The numerous harbors of Alaska meet this deficiency, and will enable us soon to control the Pacific, as we now do the Atlantic. These facts, coming from actual survey by a responsible engineer, who has just been there, throw seasonable light on the resources of the new territory, that is now wholly paid for.

Chinese Customs and Beliefs.

"Carleton," in his last letter to the Boston Journal, gives the following graphic sketch of the Chinese temples in Canton:

It would take us a long time to visit all the idol temples, or "joss houses," as they are called. The word "joss" is not a Chinese word, but a corruption of the Latin word *Deus*—first used by the Portuguese; the Chinese would not understand us were we to use the term. A look into one or two of the temples will be sufficient for our curiosity. Every city in China has one which is called the City Temple, dedicated to the god of the city, and these are more resorted to than those of any other god.

Going up to the heart of the town, we find the temple in one of the principal streets. There was such a crowd in front [illegible] worshippers, but here at the entrance are gamblers, fortune tellers by the score, quack doctors, hucksters of all sorts. Near by a man is keeping up a tremendous racket on a big drum and calling upon the crowd to come and see a tiger and other curiosities which he has on exhibition. On both sides of the wide passage are rooms containing plaster images which tell the story of the future life, as the Bhuddists understand it—the torments of the wicked. One man is being ground up in a grist mill. The devils are turning the stone, and the victim has been put in head foremost. You see only his legs and feet sticking out of the hole in the stone.—These people believe in the transmigration of souls, that is, that the wicked will live in the future in the shape of oxen, asses, monkeys, snakes and all sorts of animals, and here is the representation of the change. A boy changed to a dog; one man has just began to take on the head of an ox; another has become an ass—nothing very strange in that, perhaps you will say. We see no women or girls taking the form of donkeys or other shapes, for they believe that women have no souls.

There is enough about this temple to keep us staring by the hour—great gilt idols, fifteen feet high; long crimson streamers hanging from the roof; hundreds of small gilt images—the goddess of flowers, with her thirty muses; room after room hung with flags and banners, covered with strange devices; rooms where the story-tellers are sitting with listening crowds around them.

There is a woman worshiping before the idol; throwing upon the ground two pieces of wood, which are flat on one side and round on the other—they are luck blocks; if one flat surface and one round surface is the result of the throw, the day will be lucky. She tries them three times—they are against her. She rises, lights a paper, touches off a bundle of fire-crackers and her worship is done. So many fire-crackers are let off throughout the city, as acts of worship, that it is like the fourth of July all the time.

Were there time we might have a long talk about the temple of the Five Geni, also the Five-storied pagoda, the temple of the Five Hundred Gods; also, we might talk of the flower-gardens where the shrubs are trained in the form of goats, horses, dragons, and a great many other shapes. We might ramble through these narrow streets for a week, and we should all the time come upon something new and strange, which would call forth our wonder, and perhaps make us laugh outright.

Survey of the Northern Boundry---An Unknown Region Explored---Rich Iron Mines---A Grazing Country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The commissioner of the General Land Office has received advices from United States Astronomer Darling, designated by the Secretary of the Interior to determine the survey and mark the northern boundry of New Mexico, stating that the party had reached the Rio Grande, one hundred and forty eight miles west of the initial point on the 6th ultimo.

The eastern part of the line passes over a region of country which has never before been traversed by white men. It was generally supposed that it was a beautiful rolling prairie. Col. Darling represents the first twenty miles of the line west of the initial point as a rolling plain covered with a luxuriant growth of nutritrious grass, but destitute of wood or water.

The next fifty miles of the line is over an exceedingly rugged region; the general character of the country is comparatively level, but it is intersected by numerous cannons with almost perpendicular walls, in some instances twelve hundred feet high. Deposits of iron occur in great abundance over all this distance, and was sufficient to cause a change of twenty-six degrees in the magnetic needle in going the distance of a quarter of a mile.

The Cimmaron river which the party had occasion to traverse for over one hundred and fifty miles, is almost dry during the summer season, the water standing only in stagnant pools. The valley of that stream is from one-half to five miles wide, and will become a most valuable agricultural region, while the uplands are clothed with a fine growth of good grass and will become valuable as grazing lands. Approaching the head waters of the Cimarron river, water becomes more plentiful. For six weeks the party were compelled to supply themselves with water from pools formed in the ledges of rocks collected by rains; but in coming near the Ratoon mountains an abundant supply of pure cold water was found in the small mountain streams which resemble those in Pennsylvania.

The line crosses the summit of the snowy range of the Ratoon mountains one hundred and twenty-five miles west of the initial point. The party crossed the summit August 30th, and it was then covered with snow. The line passes through the town of La Costella, leaving the largest portion in New Mexico; it is a Mexican town, constructed of adobes, or dried unburnt clay blocks, about three times the size of common brick, and contains some sixteen hundred inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern border of San Louis valley, watered by the Rio Grande and its tributaries, and one of the finest agricultural and grazing districts in the United States.

This valley contains a large number of settlers, who engage in agriculture to a limited extent, but are chiefly interested in raising sheep and cattle; a branch of industry which proves highly remunerative, from the fact that stock graze in the valley throughout the year and require no feeding. Notwithstanding the reputed hostilities of the Indians in that quarter, the party was not molested beyond being compelled to divide supplies with a war party of Kiowas.

The astronomer has pursued his labors with energy and expects to complete his work by the middle of November. The whole length of the line is three hundred and twenty miles.—*Baltimore Evening Commercial.*

What it Costs to Keep an Hotel.

A New York correspondent writes:

"Speaking of hotels, do you know how [illegible] the accounts of a first-class establishment foots up in the course of a year? The bills of a first-class hotel for supplies are enough to support a good many small families, especially if they practice economy, and don't keep dogs and horses and Saratoga trunks. For example, I will give you some items from the balance sheet of the Astor House, the oldest first-class hotel in the city. The Astor House pays seventy-five thousand dollars a year for groceries, including $8,000 for flour and $22,000 for butter.—(Who would suppose that its butter would cost nearly three times as much as its flour? but so they tell me.) The marketing bill is about $150,000—they pay one man from fifty-five to sixty thousand dollars for beef alone, and the balance of the hundred and fifty goes for mutton, veal, poultry, vegetables, fish, &c. The milk and cream for the Astor cost $14,000, about two-thirds of it being for milk and one-third for cream. Eggs cost about $12,000, the average use being one hundred dozen daily, or thirty-six thousand annually. The gas bill is $14,000, and the coal bill pretty much the same; friction matches cost a dollar and a half a day, or about $500 a year; a good many of these are not used in the house, but find their way into the pockets of the patrons.

Who would think of paying for wooden toothpicks when anybody can whittle one with little trouble? A million are used every year in the Astor House, at an ex- [illegible]

pense of something less than a hundred dollars. Brown issue paper, cut to about the size of common note sheets, cost about twelve hundred dollars, and sometimes a great deal more, according to the patronage the house has received. The bill for liquors for the bar-room is a heavy one, but, fortunately for the proprietors, the amount received from patrons is a great deal more. With all the figures staring him in the face, a man who can keep a hotel is entitled to all the praise of his fellow-citizens, and can be set down in the list of philanthropists and practical benefactors of his race.

Important Acts.

We publish below two important acts passed by the Legislature, at its last session:

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A LIEN IN FAVOR OF BUILDERS, MECHANICS AND MATERIAL MEN.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Section 1. That any vessel or building built or rebuilt, repaired or improved, together with the necessary lot on which such building may be situated, shall be subject to a lien for the payment of all debts contracted for work done on the same or materials furnished.

Sec. 2. Such lien shall cease within five days of the completion of such building or vessel or of the repairs thereon; and in case of the delivery of materials within five days of the delivery of the last item thereof, unless a notice of such lien shall previously thereto be filed in the office of the Register of deeds of the county wherein such building is situated, or in case of a vessel when the materials are furnished or labor performed, and within ninety days of such completion or delivering as above, unless suit shall have previously been brought thereon.

Sec. 3. The notice of the lien shall consist of an affidavit setting forth the date, amount and particulars of the claims thereto, sworn before some Justices of the Peace and subscribed by the claimant.

Sec. 4. Every laborer performing labor in the making or securing of any crops, shall have a lien upon such crops, which shall have a priority to every other lien.

Sec. 5. Such lien may be enforced by attachments, and shall cease upon the removal of the crops from the premises whereon it was made.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 22nd day of August, 1868.

AN ACT

TO MAKE BANK BILLS A SET OFF.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Sec 4. That where any note or bond has been, or may hereafter be given as a renewal of any debt or demand due or payable to any bank in this State, whose charter bears date prior to the 20th of May, 1861, the bills of said Bank shall be a legal set off to such note or bond, without regard to whether such note or bond be made payable to said Bank or to some other party; and the bills of such Bank may be offered, and shall be received to sustain the plea of set off to any suit brought upon such note or bond in any Court of this State whether said note or bond be made payable to such Bank or any other party.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 22nd day of August, A. D., 1858.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1868

To the Distillers of the 6th District:

It is impossible for you to distill Whiskey under the present law, unless you erect distilleries and distilling apparatus in conformity with the law.

The old system of distilling low wine and running them off into barrels for redistillation from your doublers is abolished by the new act.

The adoption of the tice meter, and the regulations for the attachment of it to every distillery, is an additional prohibition, one which cannot be overcome.

Respectfully,

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

[CIRCULAR NO. 69.]

Notice of Adoption of Meter, and Regulations for supplying Distilleries with the same, and securing their proper attachment.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, September 16, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the commissioner of Internal Revenue has adopted and prescribed for use in distilleries the Spirit Meter invented by Mr. Isaac P. Tice, of New York, being the same that was adopted and prescribed by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury on the 19th of April, 1867, under section 15 of the Act of March 2 1867, and subsequently recommended for use by the Commission appointed under the joint resolution of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1868.

Section 3 of the act of July 20, 1868 provides that whenever the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall adopt and prescribe for use any meter, every owner, agent, or superintendent of a distillery must furnish and attach, at his own expense, such meter, for use at his distillery, and furnish all pipes, materials, labor and facilities necessary to complete such attachment in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is also authorized to order and require such changes of, or additions to, the distilling apparatus, connecting pipes, pumps or cisterns, or any machinery connected with or used in or on the distillery premises, and prescribe such fastenings, locks and seales as he may deem necessary.

The system which has been adopted involves the use of two meters; the first with double counters at the end of the worm through which the entire product of the still will pass, the quantity of high wines being indicated upon one set of registers, and the quantity of low wine upon another. The second meter will be placed upon the doubler in such position as to register the quantity of low wine carried back to the doubler for redistillation. If the still is provided with such attachments that no low wines are discharged, and the distiller is prepared to report as taxable the entire product of the still, the second meter will not be required.

These meters are constructed of six different sizes, the price and capacity being as follows:

Sample Meter A,	$200
Sample Meter B,	200
Meter No. 1.—Single counter,	450
Double counter,	500

Capacity one and a half gallons per minute.

Meter No. 2.—Single counter,	$600
Double counter,	650

Capacity three gallons per minute.

Meter No. 3.—Single counter,	$800
Double counter,	850

Capacity six gallons per minute.

Meter No. 4.—Single counter,	$1,000
Double counter,	1,050

Capacity eighteen gallons per minute.

The small meters, A and B, are intended more especially for application to small copper stills, and the capacity above given must be understood to be the maximum capacity per minute of each of the meters.

The meter adopted being the invention of Mr. Tice, and secured to him by letters patent, can only be made by him or under his license; and in order to guard against an unreasonable price being demanded of those who are bound by law to purchase it, the prices of the several sizes, under an arrangement made between Mr. Tice and the government, have been determined by a committee, consisting of Wm. T. Duvall, of Georgetown, D. C., Wm. P. Trowbridge, of New York, and S. J. Knowles, of Massachussets, all practical and skillful machinists, two of whom were designed by the government and one by Mr. Tice, and the sums hereinbefore named are the prices agreed upon by them for the meters delivered at the place of manufacture as stated in the report of the committee.

Mr. Tice reports that he has now on hand, finished and ready for delivery, one hundred and seventeen meters, with thirty-six others in an advanced state, which will soon be ready for delivery, and has no doubt that he will be able to deliver meters as fast as they may be ordered, and as fast as distillers shall become authorized to run under the new law.

Under the provisions of sec. 3, distillers are required to procure and attach such meters, and in making their applications therefor they must state the capacity of the still in cubic feet, and its utmost possible producing capacity per minute, that is, the greatest possible quantity of spirits that will pass from the worm in that time. The producing capacity here referred to must not be confined to high wines merely but must show the entire quantity of spirits, whether high or low wines, which can or will pass from the worm in the time specified. The attention of distillers is especially called to this point, as the discharge from the worm is not uniform, and if the meter is not of sufficient capacity to measure and pass the largest quantity which the worm will discharge, it will be flooded, and its operation thereby stopped until the meter is opened and the valve again placed in working order.

The application must also show the cubic contents of the doubler, the outside diameter of the worm at its lower extremety, the height and diameter of the tank in which it is placed, and the material of which the still, doubler, and tank are constructed. The diameter of the main pipe leading from the still to the doubler, as well as of the charging and discharging and blow-off pipes, including the pipe used for discharging the doubler, must also be given. There is also required a description of the foundation upon which the still, doubler and condenser are respectively supported. If the still is provided with collaps valves, their number and diameter must also be stated.

This application will be made on Form 7 heretofore prescribed, which will be furnished by the collectors of the several districts. At the time of making the application the applicant will furnish to the collector of his district a certificate of deposit in a United States depository for the amount of the price of the meter or meters, payable to the order of Mr. Tice, and the collector will certify upon such application that he has received such certificate, and forward the application to this office for transmission to Mr. Tice. And the applicant should also state the means of access to the distillery, whether by railroad, steamboat, or canal, and with what points the distillery is connected by either of these modes of communication. If there is any person carrying on the trade of coppersmith in the immediate vicinity, the collector will state the fact; and if not he will state the distance to the nearest point at which the services of such artisan can be procured. Upon the delivery of the meter to the distiller, the collector will at once transmit the certificate of deposit to Mr. Tice at his address, 314 Third Avenue New York City.

Meters will be attached under the joint supervision of the manufacturer or his agent, and of an assistant assessor, who will be specially detailed for that purpose by the assessor of the district, who will report the name of such assistant to this office.

The expenses of transportation and attachment of the meters, and of any changes required to be made in the distillery are to be paid by the distiller.

So long as meters are ready for delivery, distillers must procure and attach them. Should any distiller refuse to procure and attach a meter, it will be the duty of the collector to close the distillery, and forthwith institute the proper proceedings for its condemnation and the enforcement of the penalties provided by law.

Immediately upon the receipt of these instructions, collectors will report to this office the number and location of all the distilleries in operation in their respective districts, with the names of the owners; and therefore, when any distiller shall commence business, the fact will be immediately reported to this office.

Distillers of apples, peaches, and grapes, exclusively, will not be required to furnish and attach meters to their distilleries.

E. A. ROLLINS, *Commissioner.*

DIED:

In Winston, on the 24th ult., of consumption, Mrs. OLIVIA G. ALSPAUGH, aged 39 years 8 months and 2 days.

The subject of this notice was born in Stokes County, was educated in Salem Female Academy, and subsequently associated herself with the M. E. Church. In December 1848, she was married to Dr. Steadman and was left a widow in April 1857. In March, 1861, she was married to Col. J. W. Alspaugh, who survives her.

Rates Reduced.

RATES OF COMMISSION

Charges for Money Orders.

On orders not exceeding $20 - - - 10 cts.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30 - - 15 cts.
" $30 " " " $40 - - 20 cts.
" $40 " " " $50 - - 25 cts.

No fractions of cents to be introduced in an Order.

☞ United States Treasury Notes, or National Bank Notes only received or paid.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler'

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., Nov. 6, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 22 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 cts, by the bale, 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, new, 60 and 65 cts
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 5 to 8 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 15 to 20
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves, 10 to 12
" " " quarters 6 to 8
" *Blackberries*, 12 to 15
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 25 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 9 cents per lb; 8 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, 75 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 16½ cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½ "
Rags, 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 40 per Sack. Am. 3 20
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 50 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 46 lb.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Tobacco of all grades has been coming into market quite freely this week. The Warehouses all have large sales each day, and the prices keep well up to their former standard. The common and inferior qualities are regarded as selling particularly well.—*Register.*

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$5,00 to $6.00
Good Working,	8,00 to 10.00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10,00 to 30,00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6,00 to $10,00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10,00 to 15,00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20,00 to 50,00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2,50 to $3.00
Bright in hogsheads,	3,50 to 4.50

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED.

This "oldest and best of the Literary Weeklies," has been recently ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED. It is weekly embellished with Engravings—and its NOVELETS, STORIES, SKETCHES, &c., are not surpassed.

It has just commenced two splendid Novelets—"THE QUEEN OF THE SAVANNAH," by Gustave Aimard; and "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON," a Novel of Society, by Elizabeth Prescott, the author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.

New Novelets will continually succeed each other. Among those already on hand, or in progress, are, "THE MYSTERY OF THE REEFS," a powerful story by Mrs. Hosmer; and "CUT ASUNDER, OR, THE TIDE OF FATE," by Amanda M. Douglas.

THE POST also gives the *Gems of the English Magazines.*

A copy of the Large and *Beautiful Premium Steel Engraving*—"*The Song of Home at Sea*"—*engraved expressly for our readers, at a cost for the engraving alone of nearly $1000*—will be sent (post-paid) to every full ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a club! This is a truly beautiful engraving!

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—MARK!—New Subscribers for 1869 will have their subscriptions dated back to the paper of September 19th, until the large edition of that date is exhausted. In that paper we commenced two Novelets—"*The Queen of the Savannah*," and "*St. George and the Dragon.*" This will be *fifteen pages* in addition to the regular weekly numbers for 1869—or nearly *sixteen* months in all! When our extra edition is exhausted, the names of all new subscribers for 1869 will be entered on our list the very week they are received. *Of course those who send in their names the earliest will get the greatest number of extra papers.*

Owing to the unusually liberal character of this offer, we shall be compelled to adhere strictly to its terms.

TERMS.

1 copy, (and the large Premium Engraving,)	$2.50
4 copies,	6.00
5 " (and one *gratis*)	8.00
8 " (and one *gratis*)	12.00

One copy each of POST and LADY'S FRIEND, and *Premium Engraving*, 4.00

The getter-up of a club will always receive a copy of the *Premium Engraving*. Members of a club wishing the Premium Engraving, must remit *One Dollar extra.*

☞ Specimen copies sent *gratis.*

Address, T. H. PETERSON, & CO., 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

RAIL ROAD TAXES.

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the Rail Road Taxes for the year 1868.

At Old Town,	Monday,	2nd December
" Bethania,	Tuesday,	3rd "
" Sides,	Wednesday,	4th "
" Pfafftown,	Thursday,	5th "
" Blackburn's S. H.	Friday,	6th "
" Stafford's,	Saturday,	7th "
" Moses Stewart's,	Monday,	9th "
" Kernersville,	Tuesday,	10th "
" Crim's ✕ Roads,	Wednesday	11th "
" Wm. Lowry's,	Thursday,	12th "
" Jos. Wagoner's,	Friday,	13th "
" Winston,	Saturday,	14th "
" Butner's Hotel,	Monday,	16th "

When it is expected the tax payers will attend and pay said taxes, as all who fail to pay by the 1st day of January, 1869, will have to pay cost.

The Taxes are 40 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 00 on the poll.

☞ I hereby give further notice that all taxes due on my old Books, if not paid by the first day of December, 1868, will be collected with cost M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Nov. 4-tf.

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
Chemistry of the Farm and Sea. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00
St Elmo, $2 25
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Oct 30, 1868.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of HINE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. H. W. FRIES is alone authorized to settle all claims of the firm, and all persons owing notes or accounts must pay them at once, or they will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Persons holding claims against the firm will please present them immediately.

L. J. HINE,
H. W. FRIES, Ex'r of F. Fries.

Salem, N. C, Aug. 31st, 1868. 1-3m

ALASKA DIMONDS.

A newly discovered transparent carbonized quartz, equal in brilliancy to the real Diamond, mounted at our own factory, in artistic diamond settings, *guaranteed fine gold*, and sold by us at *one fiftieth* of the cost of real diamonds, to which they are equal in every respect except intrinsic value.

Solitaire Ear-drops, per pair, $5 and $6; Solitaire Finger Rings, $6 and $10; Solitaire Gents' Bosom Pins, $3, $5, $8 $10, $15, $20; Solitaire Gents' Studs, per set. $3, $5, $10; Cluster Gents' Bosom Pins, $10 and $12; Gents' Cluster Bosom Pin with tail, $10; Cluster Pin and Ear rings, $10 and $25; Cluster Cross, $6, $10, $15; Cluster Cross Bosom Pin and Earrings, $20 and $25; Cluster Finger Rings, $5, $8, $10 and $12.

☞ Orders less than $5 must be accompanied with a Post-Office Order, and the goods sent free. Orders exceeding that amount by express, for collection on delivery, customers paying all express charges.

TRY US. Address,
JAMES T. MONROE, & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers.
3-3m. 195 Broadway, New York.

TAX NOTICE.

ALL TAXES due Salem Incorporation and not paid by the 15th November next, will be found in the hands of the Town Officer for collection.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

H. W. SHORE, Treasurer.
Oct. 28, 1868. 3-2t

John E. Cooke's New Novel!

F. J. HUNTINGTON & Co., Pub.,
No. 459 Broome St., New York,

Have in press, to be ready in October:

MOHUN;

OR

THE LAST DAYS OF LEE and his Paladins.

FINAL MEMOIRS OF A STAFF-OFFICER,

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF COL. SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST.

BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE,

Author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," etc.

—:o:—

THIS intensely interesting book, now so near its completion, is in some sort a sequel to SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST," by the same author, and is comprised of 500 royal duodecimo pages, specimens of which and its pictorial illustrations accompany this page. "The Frontispiece" is a fine steel medallion portrait of Gen. Lee, fully engraved on wood, are "THE DEATH OF STUART,"—"THE FLIGHT,"—"THE TRENCHES,"—"THE LAST CHARGE." Printed on fine toned paper, richly bound in cloth, the book will prove a most valuable keepsake, independent of its intrinsic merits.

Price, $2,25, post free on receipt of its cost.

—:o:—

FURNISHED ON THE SAME TERMS AS "MOHUN."

"SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST"

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

—:o:—

☞ *Both of the above books for sale by all booksellers and newsdealers in town and country.*

F. J. HUNTINGTON & Co., Pub.
459 Broome St. New-York.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ENGINE WHEN THE BELL RINGS!!!

A FRESH OPENING OF FALL GOODS.

—:o:—

PATTERSON & CO.,

are now receiving and offering for sale an unusually well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the season, consisting of CALICOES, of many styles and different

De Laines, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, Swiss Lawns, Nansook, Challies, Brilliants, &c.

WHITE GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Dress Trimmings, Gloves and Hosiery.

HATS AND SHOES.

Fur Hats, Cassimere Hats, Wool and Straw Hats.

Ladies' Leather Shoes, Gaiters, Misses' Shoes. Childrens' Shoes.

DRUGS,

of all kinds usually kept in a Mercantile Establishment.

Dye Stuffs, Oils, Harrison's celebrated "Pure White Lead," equal to any in the Market.

HARDWARE,

of various kinds. Best Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Saws, Files, &c. Carriage Springs and Axles.

Queens and Glassware,
a full assortment

SUGARS different kinds.
COFFEES,

A new lot of our popular 25 cent Coffee, the best we have ever had.

Molasses,
Tanner's and Coal Oil,
Sole Leather, Salt,
Iron, Nails.

and hundreds of other articles,—all together comprising a complete

STOCK OF GOODS.

We are Agents for Cedar Falls Sheeting, Fries' Woolen Goods and Cotton Yarns.

☞ We especially invite Country Merchants to make their purchases of these and other Goods, from us.

We keep also for sale

Bacon, Flour and Meal.

We solicit from our country friends the following articles of Barter—for which we pay the highest market prices:

DRIED FRUIT, of all kinds, WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, FLOUR, FLAXSEED, BACON, LARD, BEESWAX, FEATHERS, RAGS, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Our wagon-yard, which has proved open for their use, and an additional room has been prepared to accomodate families detained over night in town.

We take this opportunity to again thank our friends for their liberal patronage, and promise our best endeavors in the future to retain their custom.

Give us a call.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1868.

THE PSALMIST. A POCKET EDITION. For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

SALEM ALMANACS.

BLUM'S Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC FOR 1869.

For Sale at the BOOK STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRICE REDUCED.—ORDERS SOLICITED.

Oct. 1868. L. V. BLUM.

NOTICE.

ON the 10th day of November, 1868, at John Hester's, I will sell for Cash, 1 YOKE OXEN, 1 OX CART, 2 STILLS and TUBS, 1 BUGGY and HARNESS, 200 bushels of CORN, 1 HORSE, and

307 ACRES OF LAND,

being the place whereon Elijah Hester now lives, seized as the property of Jno. Hester, and Robt. H. Hester, for U. S. taxes.

JNO. CRANE, Col.

Oct. 16, 1868. By JOB WORTH, Dep. Col.

Free until January, 1869.

—:o:—

THE HOME JOURNAL.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

"The Best Literary and Society Paper in America."

Choice, Brilliant and

ENTERTAINING.

THE HOME JOURNAL and the most valuable periodicals, domestic and foreign, free and at greatly reduced rates.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Remitting three dollars, (the usual yearly subscription,) will receive THE HOME JOURNAL, free till the 1st of January next, in addition to receiving it for the entire year 1869.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Forming clubs and remitting seven and a half dollars, will receive three copies; or, remitting twelve dollars, will receive six copies of THE HOME JOURNAL free till the first of January, in addition to the same number for the year 1869.

FREE FOR ONE QUATER OF A YEAR IF ORDERED NOW.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Remmitting in advance will receive THE HOME JOURNAL free till the first of January next, and also will receive for the year 1869, THE HOME JOURNAL and any one of the following periodicals at the reduced rates specified.

	Reduced Rates.	*Full Rates.*
Home Journal and Harper's Magazine,	$5 00	$7 75
" " Harper's Weekly	5 00	7 75
" " Harper's Bazar,	5 00	7 75
" " Atlantic Monthly,	5 00	7 75
" " Putnam's Monthly	5 00	7 75
" " The Galaxy,	5 00	7 75
" " Eclectic Magazine,	5 00	8 75
" " Riverside "	3 50	6 75
" " Our Young Folks,	3 50	6 75
" " Blackwood's Mag.,	5 00	7 75
" " Westminst'r Rev.,	5 00	7 75
" " London Quarterly,	5 00	7 75
" " Edinburgh "	5 00	7 75
" " North British "	5 00	7 75
" " any two of the above 5 British Publications,	7 25	11 75
" " all the above 5 British Publications	14 25	22 75

The choicest reading for the

LIBRARY, THE BOUDOIR AND THE FIRESIDE,

free, and at exceedingly low rates, if ordered at once. Address

MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO.,
Publishers of the Home Journal,
3 Park Place, New York City.

THE HOME JOURNAL.

The Home Journal is one of the best families published in the United States, its present management is especially marked by literary ability and good taste.—Philadelphia Ledger.

larged and improved in every way—and now a far better paper than ever before.—Native Virginian, (Orange C. H., Va.)

The Home Journal is the best ornament any man can place upon his library table.—Boston Post.

A great improvement has taken place in the Home Journal. One would have thought that General Morris and N. P. Willis could have produced a paper only fit for the parlor and light literary reading, but the public will agree with me that it has advanced considerably under its present editors.—Rev. Dr. Deems in Christian Advocate, (Richmond, Va.)

The Home Journal is par excellence, the organ of the taste and refinement of society.—Philadelphia Publishers' Circular.

There is no other journal that comes so nearly up to our liking. It brings its readers (each week) with all that is elegant, refined, intellectual, elevating and social, without the usual stopping and catering to the lower sensational elements.—The Bulletin, (N. Y.) Fourth

VERMICELLI & MACARONI

LEVELLE BROS. & CO.,
Petersburg, Virginia.

Feb. 20, 1868

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into this State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We also have a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds of repairing will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.—Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE,

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION,** with improvements thereon, consisting of good DWELLING, BARN, STABLES,

and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES,** embracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard, &c. J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, *Post Office Building,* CORN STARCH,
REFINED RAPONIFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE,
BAKER'S COCOA.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immalculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article,

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25-

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
SICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER &c. FOR BOXES.

A lot of "Goods Boxes"

FOR SALE AT BLUM'S.

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM.....N. C.

"GET THE BEST"

WEBSTER UNABRIDGED PICTORIAL EDITION!

A few copies for sale at.....BLUM'S

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

THE PSALMIST.
A POCKET EDITION.
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Humorous Books,

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,

Fancy Articles, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 30 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES,

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz:

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu,
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Storehouse formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles,* and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine,* which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.

Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

THE CAROLINA FARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typhographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few incertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Address all communications to

WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—:o:—

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE

REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
Can be kept in good running order,
They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.
The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well spanned
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK

For sale by BLUM'S

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,
THE MORNING STAR,

A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,
A DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.
PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.
PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.
LOCAL NEWS.

MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.
MARKET REPORTS.

GENERAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.
GENERAL NEWS.

ADDRESS,

Wm. H. Bernard,
Editor & Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

FALL LIST

OF

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader, N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!—*Black, Red and Blue.*

David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder,
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.

Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts,

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper, Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

American Tales bound in cloth
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM,
Dec. 13, 1867.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO
37-4t. Philadelphia

Every Man His Own Lawyer.

This valuable book just received at BLUM'S.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postage rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail.*

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)

Six times per week, per quarter,	30 cts
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and published, free.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury.
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.

EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.

FORGET ME NOT.

PARTING GIFT.

PORTRY OF FLOWERS.

THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

☞ All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories,
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y,
Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels,
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Words,
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia, Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Narratives.

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

***Medical*—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, in enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.**

***N. C. Form* Books.**

Music Portfolios,

For sale at BLUM'S.

THE

People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS**

The PRESS will also contain a pageor choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

---

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

---

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public in tests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE

Salem Printing Office,

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with a stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction to our line of business.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing

TERMS CASH.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C.

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER

Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed

FOR SALE AT VOGLER'S.

Feb. 1868.